New-York Daily Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Speakership—Comparative Strength of Parties in the House.

Our Relations with Europe—No Danger of a War.

LORD PALMERSTON.

[illegible] Daily Times [illegible], 14, 1855. [illegible] Democratic [illegible] in the organization of the [illegible] upon, with a confidence. The Administration [illegible] to ally to minister [illegible] announced by the [illegible] sentiments which [illegible] the blunt, that this [illegible] unity and scorn the [illegible] parties. This [illegible] Know-Nothings [illegible] any other [illegible] House. We shall have [illegible] Know-Nothings, who [illegible] other 190 members. I [illegible] reality rule will be re- [illegible] that no one faction [illegible] power to give law to [illegible] of carrying out its [illegible] men or by compelling [illegible] their principles for [illegible] will start with the [illegible] and pocket sinis- [illegible] majority of the Northern [illegible] Know-Nothings are unquestionably Free-Soilers. They [illegible] come to the Republicans rather than permit [illegible] Democrats or the Philadelphia Platformists—[illegible] the sectional Pro-Slavery faction—to prevail. But [illegible] chance to expel that the Southern Know-Noth- [illegible] and friend of the Hillhouse Whigs, of whom there [illegible] are right or two fragmentary individualities in the [illegible] will unite with the Administration Demo- [illegible]. This latter combination would command from [illegible] Representatives, and that, therefore, one chance out [illegible] of two hundred and thirty-four of success. The candi- [illegible] of the Know-Nothings proper will probably be [illegible] Hayne, of Suffolk. Hon. I. D. Caldwell, of Ohio, [illegible] great influence among Whigs, Republicans, and [illegible] Know-Nothings with Free-Soil tendencies. He [illegible] not, under any circumstances, get one vote [illegible] the South. Mr. Richardson of Illinois, Ex- [illegible]ator Cass of Georgia, and Col. Orr of South Car- [illegible], continue the most promising candidates on [illegible] Administration side. In no event can a com- [illegible]promise or arrangement be made which will give the [illegible] a complete victory. The Speakership [illegible] all they want, and they will barter off anything [illegible] anything to keep the Republicans from any [illegible] of the offices and honors of the House. The [illegible]ification and the public printing will be the fat- [illegible]er on which they will rest their levers; and, as [illegible] stand at present appear, the Know-Nothings and [illegible] old Whigs are the parties whom they will most [illegible] to oblige in the distribution they may be com- [illegible]pelled to make. Gen. Orr[illegible], of Tennessee, is now [illegible]ant for the printing or the Clerkship; it being [illegible]ested that if the designs of the Democrats on [illegible] Speakership shall be successful, they will submit [illegible] Democratic choice of either of these next most [illegible] positions. Mr. Wilson, late Commissioner [illegible] the Land Office, will be supported for Clerk by [illegible] more Democratically inclined Know-Nothings, [illegible] by the Hard-Shell Democrats. Gen. Cass is his [illegible]pattern and friend, and had the influence to keep [illegible] papers and a half at the head of the most [illegible]important bureau in the Administration, though [illegible] known as a Whig and a Know-Nothing.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

[illegible] Clayton and Bulwer treaty still[illegible] or [illegible]ated from hostilities, is now a problem much [illegible]cussed. I have taken the position that it is dead, [illegible] that neither party can be blamed in its exist- [illegible] for its consequences. That it may be re- [illegible]ved by negotiation is undeniable, but that is a [illegible]ssity to no more so not to be worth an in- [illegible]'s consideration. There is no party in this [illegible] Government that takes extraordi- [illegible]nary pains to manifest its contempt for the treaty [illegible] the whole period of the existence.

[illegible] may be the present outward appear- [illegible] of this complication, the developments of [illegible] President's message will show that the British [illegible] Government has professed an earnest desire to con- [illegible]tinue on terms of good understanding with the [illegible] United States. There is no danger of war. There [illegible] be none, because our Government will not meet [illegible] hostile demonstrations of its antagonist with [illegible]ilarity; and the words of the adversary are all [illegible] the most peaceful can desire.

The mysterious character of Lord Palmerston is a [illegible]ding cause of this unpleasant interlude. He is [illegible] the most perverse and acrimonious diplomatist in [illegible]rope, and has on all occasions manifested a bitter [illegible]ntipathy to the United States. On this very sub- [illegible]ject of British relations with Central America, he has always been peculiarly treacherous and exact- [illegible]ing. When he retired from office, just after the close [illegible] of the Oregon controversy, the London *Times* said of [illegible]: that he had left England without an ally in Eu- [illegible]rope. On the 6th of June, 1849, Mr. Ungurnay gave [illegible] following character of this Minister, during a [illegible]discussion upon the expulsion of Sir Henry Bulwer [illegible], Madrid for stirring up insurrection against the [illegible] Government:

"And who was the minister when this occurred? Why, a man who has gained through all Europe the [illegible]reputation of a firebrand—one of whom Talleyrand [illegible] said that he would end by laying all Europe in [illegible]ashes and ashes—and of whom his own ally, M. [illegible]Thiers has used these remarkable words—'Detested [illegible] by the Cabinets of the Continent,' against whom [illegible] the last of our British statesmen warns on his [illegible] bed his successors. Is not that then the oc- [illegible]casion for you to separate the conduct of the minis- [illegible]ter, and the principles of prince and policy, and [illegible] to judge him by himself? I declare to you that this projects of that minister are dangerous [illegible] to England, to Europe and the human race. I declare to you that so long as he remains in office peace in Europe will be without security, and honest [illegible] between England and any foreign power im- [illegible]possible."

AQUIDAY.

FROM HAVANA.

Wreck of the American Brig Neptune—Gross Case of Piracy by British Seamen.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1855.

"Princes rules the waves!" just forcibly illustrated upon the same principles of piracy which [illegible] gave matter for the national theme. The American brig Neptune, J. Cummings, master, of Quincy, Maine, was wrecked at the "Key Confites," on the 3d of October, bound from Nuevitas, loaded with molasses, cedar and sugar, for New-York. The Island is to the eastward of Nuevitas, upon the outer bank, and under Spanish jurisdiction in Spanish waters.

The Captain, after several days' labor to get his vessel off, in vain, left for Nuevitas to obtain assistance, taking with him the second mate and two men, leaving the vessel in charge of the mate and three seamen, with orders to strip the vessel and get all the material he could on shore, with the Light Boats, cigars, &c. The vessel was left in good position for saving rigging, anchors, chains, and furniture, and no danger of breaking up. The Captain left the vessel at 6 o'clock P. M., the 11th, and reached Nuevitas the 14th. On the 16th left Nuevitas, with launches and assistance for the purpose of saving materials, and arrived at the wreck on the morning of the 18th, and found her deserted everything removed from the vessel that could be with a small force.

The Captain returned to Nuevitas and reported the facts on the arrival, by whom the hull and cargo were sold at public auction on the 31st of October, to Lorenzo Rubio, of Nuevitas, for $715. Mr. Rubio, with his launches and hands, went to work, and had been there or four days taking out timber, when, on the 30th inst., a small fleet from Nassau N. P., arrived, 7 schooners and 2 sloops, with 70 men, and drove him and his hands from the vessel, although he exhibited to the pirate chief the authority of the Government of Nuevitas for possession and the certificate of the Consul of the United States, that he was the owner of the property.

One of the sloops had previously taken off the pilot and boat, and they returned with the party to make over for the wreckers, for which they were to be compensated. They should be demanded of the British authorities, to answer for the desertion and removal of goods. But will they be? No! Mate Hinman M. Hoyt, (Dutch) of New-York, 24 years, 5 feet 6 inches; James Small, steward, of New-York; Owen Mathews, (English) sailor from New-York; Gideon Patterson, (Scotch,) sailor from New-York. The authorities at Nuevitas had dispatched the war steamer San Juan, of Austria, and a brig-of-war, to drive off or capture the marauders.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington—Commodore Paulding—Arrival of Members of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 15.

Commodore Paulding has not yet received any instructions whatever regarding his projected visit to San Juan de Nicaragua. It is asserted that they will not be such as to excite apprehensions of another Greytown affair.

General Cullom, of Tennessee, a prominent American candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, has arrived here, and the possibility of his election is creating much excitement in political circles. Members Chittenden and Gwin have also arrived.

Murder and Suicide—The Pyne and Harrison Troupe.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 15.

At South Danvers this morning, John Brown shot his sister dead and then cut his own throat, dying immediately. He was out of health, and it is supposed, must have been suddenly seized with insanity.

The farewell concert of the Pyne and Harrison Opera Company at Music Hall this evening, attracted one of the largest and most fashionable audiences of the season. The Company leave to-morrow on a tour South and West.

The Harlem Railroad Accident—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The following is the verdict of the Coroner's Jury on the death of F. H. Ratenbone: "That the deceased came to his death on the Harlem Railroad train in the town of Copake by accident, by the high winds blowing the cars off the track, thereby breaking the same, and bruising and crushing the said J. H. Ratenbone to death.

Election—Official Returns.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Nov. 15.

Ninth Senatorial District—Orange, Madden's majority, 178: Sullivan, Lyon's majority, 447. Majority for Madden, 851.

American Jollification.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The Americans have a banquet at the Globe Hotel, this evening, and one hundred guns are being fired in honor of the success of the American State ticket.

Thanksgiving in Maryland, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 15.

Thanksgiving is being observed to-day in this State, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Business is entirely suspended in this city.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 15—12½ P. M.

Flour inactive. Corn—Sales 3,000 bushels Western Mixed at 91½c., afloat, and 90c., from the railroad. Oats—Sales 10,500 bushels at 43½c. Barley—Sales 10,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 28, cash and time. Whisky—No sales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Cotton firm. Sales to-day 7,000 bales. Fair Sugar, 6¾c.@7c.

Amusements.

Niblo's Theater.—Mlle. Rachel appeared last night as *Mlle. de Belle-Isle* in Alexandre Dumas' play of that name. We need scarcely speak of the play, for it is already familiar to our readers under the English title of the "Duke's Wager." Like most of Dumas' dramas, it is spun out and trickey, but clever in its construction.

The acting of Mlle. Rachel is necessarily quiet and ingenious in the first three acts. It is only in the fifth that she flashes forth in all her splendor. The play is worth seeing.

The Fraudulent Legislature of Kansas—Duty of Congress.

From the Journal of Commerce.

It is very evident to all fair-minded people throughout the country, that the Legislature was elected by votes imported from Missouri, and that the actual settlers were overborne in the contest by that fraud; and although Gov. Reeder is estopped by his formal recognition of it, from taking this ground—a point he was called upon to decide by virtue of the Act of Congress—we yet feel persuaded that *the fraud should induce the House of Representatives to reject the claims of Gov. Whitfield as a delegate.* There is no question that the fraud of the election entered into the character of every act passed at Shawnee, and gave to them the peculiar and the bad complexion by which they are marked. By legalising them, effect is given to the fraud, and its repetition is invited there and elsewhere, in contests of the same character. The true principles of the Nebraska Act, which seeks to give to the people of the Territories the complete regulation of their domestic concerns, is overthrown by a Congressional recognition of an election for members of the Legislature, the result of which was due entirely to imported voters. The actual settlers of Kansas were not represented in that Legislature; they do not sympathize with its proceedings; they condemn its tone and its violence; and they *repudiate its acts, as being in truth those of strangers, who come to it, on the day of election, to change the organization of the Territory so as to suit the conditions of an adjacent State.* Governor Reeder, who had ordered that the Legislature should be held at Pawnee, the spot of his speculations in real estate,—instead of taking firm ground against the legality of the election, recognised its validity, and sent in his Message, as Governor, to the Legislature thus elected. It is true that this recognition of them complicates the matter, inasmuch as he was the person named by the Act of Congress to make a decision; but, under the power to regulate the Territories conferred on Congress, that body may obviate the difficulty, by rejecting a fraudulent election, and remanding the whole question back for settlement by the people of the Territory. There are various reasons of an imposing character for this policy, some of which we proceed to present. If the fraud shall be persisted in, it will keep alive a powerful organization having for its object to contest the difficulty, which will ultimately prevail, as indeed it ought to prevail, in overturning the fraud. 2. The public mind, which was excited in some quarters to a high pitch by applying the principle of the Compromise bill as respects Texas, to Kansas and Nebraska, (leading to unfriendly feeling between the North and South,) would return to its old and safe track, if this fraud were repudiated by those who appear to derive benefit from it, but who cannot, in the long run, owing to the inherent weakness and injustice of an attempt to maintain what is wrong. 3. The repudiation of the fraud would quiet agitation now directed against the principle of popular sovereignty, which agitation derives its chief aliment from the circumstances attending the inauguration of the territorial Government in Kansas.

Horrible Railroad Accident at Rochester—Loss of Life.

From the Rochester Union, Nov. 15.

At 7 o'clock last evening, as an engine was backing up towards the depôt across the bridge, Mr. James Parsons,—brother of Ex-Alderman Thomas Parsons,—who superintends the saw mill at the east end of the bridge, was struck down by the locomotive, and dragged or rolled the whole length of the bridge, mangled dreadfully, and his head so mutilated that it was impossible to identify the body by the features. It was dark, and the accident was not discovered until the engine had passed into the depôt, leaving the body by the side of the track. Several persons who came up to the spot immediately recognised the remains as those of Mr. Parsons.

Search was made, when it was ascertained that he had probably just stepped out of his office, at the northeast corner of the bridge, and was immediately caught by the backing engine, thrown upon the track, and carried along by the wheels. His hat was found near his office, and his cane some thirty feet from it. The first blow must have killed him, as the brain was found scattered near the spot where he must have received the shock. A lady who was crossing the bridge at the time, stated that she saw the man rolling under the car-wheels. The body was picked up near the switch-house, just beyond the eastern entrance to the depôt.

Naval.—The Norfolk *News* learns that an order reached there by the Baltimore boat on Tuesday, directing all the ships at the Gosport Yard to be fitted out immediately for sea. The *News* is of opinion that the hurrying of this order is caused by anticipated difficulties with England.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

The Difficulty between England and the United States.

THE MOSQUITO QUESTION—ITS CAUSE.

DIPLOMACY AT WORK.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

Intense Excitement Throughout England.

INDIGNATION AGAINST PALMERSTON.

WAR NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Details of the Capture of Kinburn.

Expected Attack on the Allied Camp.

Gen. Codrington Appointed Commander-in-Chief.

ANOTHER FRUITLESS EFFORT FOR PEACE.

NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Rise in Cotton—Breadstuffs Steady.

Consols 88 to 88 1-4.

The U. S. Mail-steamer *Pacific*, Captain Nye, from Liverpool, 2 o'clock, afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 3, with 161 passengers, arrived at her dock at 8 A. M. yesterday morning.

The *Pacific* arrived out 8¾ A. M. Sunday Oct. 28. The *Asia* sailed from Liverpool 12½ o'clock afternoon of Saturday, Oct 27.

The news this week is, in one respect, important in the highest degree. Excited by a series of editorials in the London *Times*, the public mind of Britain has been agitated by the apprehensions of immediate war with the United States! The *Times* stated that with reference to the recruiting difficulty "the British Government had displayed a most commendable spirit of forbearance and moderation, while the proceedings of the Government of the United States disclosed a desire to force a quarrel—the language and conduct of the American Government are extraordinary and recklessly urging matters to an extremity! To the demands of the United States the British Government has returned a temperate but dignified reply, and has seconded its diplomacy by strengthening its West India fleet with the ships that have arrived from the Baltic. In this position affairs now stand." These comments of the *Times* were echoed by the provincial press, with exaggerations, until they gained almost universal credence, and, we must do the British public the justice to add, the belief excited general astonishment and regret, until on Friday evening, the 3d instant, the Liverpool *Post* issued an extra containing these words:

RUPTURE WITH AMERICA.

Private messages by telegraph state that the American Minister in London has demanded his passport, or an equivalent to it, from our Government.

News so astounding might be received with incredulity, but we can only say that holders of Cotton are acting on the report, and there is a sensation on 'Change.

We have to thank His Excellency, Mr. Buchanan, for his courtesy in favoring us by telegraphing the following explicit contradiction to our Liverpool agent, in reply to an inquiry by that gentleman as to the truth of the rumor:

London, Night of Nov. 3.—The American Minister to Agent of the Associated Press, Liverpool. It is not true that the American Minister has demanded his passports from the British Government. *There is no foundation for such a "report."*

Our Agent, not feeling at liberty to make use of this information, gave it no publicity in England, where as yet the rumor of a rupture remains uncontradicted.

The intelligence from the seat of war contains little that is really news. Correspondence is to hand detailing the capture of Kinburn and the forced destruction of the fort of Ochakow. Some allied ships-of-war attempted to enter both the Dnieper and Bug, but retired after making a reconnoisance. It is known that the Russian Army of Reserve, intended for the defence of Odessa and for reinforcement of the army in the Crimea, is stationed at Nicolaieff. A large Russian force was marched to Odessa when the allied fleets were seen sailing thitherward; and, on their withdrawal, was marched back as speedily to Nicolaieff. Although, since the reduction of Kinburn and Ochakow, a land force of the Allies may advance on Nicolaieff, advices from the spot say it is questionable whether such an enterprise is thought of at this late season of the year. The tactics of the allied commanders seem directed rather to expose the enemy to the destructive influences of Winter, and to cut off his retreat, than to offer open battle. There is a general opinion that the fleets have entered the Gulf of Perekop. At Sebastopol the Allies continue their repairs of the city, and their preparations for the bombardment of Fort Constantine and the line of works which the Russians hold, and are strengthening on the north side. A desultory cannonade is kept up on both sides without much effect. Large detachments were said to have been seen withdrawing from the north forts towards Simpharopol, but these evidences of preparations to evacuate are said to have ceased. Gen. Gortschakoff lately expressed his determination to defend the Crimea at all hazards. Now, however, the Emperor has left him to his own discretion. The Allied army is at present of considerable strength in cavalry, and as Marshal Pelissier, in his dispatch of the affair of the 29th ult., speaks of the skirmish of cavalry under General D'Allonville as "inaugurating a new series of operations," we may expect to see more use made of that arm. Previous accounts have informed us of the advance of the Allies from Eupatoria and other points, until almost in face of the enemy. Prince Gortschakoff now announces to his Government that, in consequence of demonstrations he made on their flank, the Allies have returned to their former positions.

Some other successes, but of trifling import, have been gained by the fleets.

In the Crimea a belief prevailed that the Russians would attack the allied positions, consequently the advance of the troops was countermanded; and the British have returned to Eupatoria, the French to Baidar, and the Turks and Sardinians to the Tchernaya. The Allies are repairing and arming Sebastopol, and they keep up a desultory fire against the north side. The London *Times*, apparently speaking from authority, says:

"We believe there can be no doubt that the operations for the expulsion of the Russians from the Crimea are abandoned for the present season. The main body of both armies will at once go into Winter quarters. Five months of inactivity are thus before the armies of the East."

Nothing new politically in Spain. The king had been thrown from his horse, and made a narrow escape with his life.

Lisbon letters state that the Portuguese Government had prolonged the period for free importation of wheat into its ports to June 30, 1856.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that the misunderstanding with the Court of Naples is settled, the Neapolitan Government having expressed regret at the commandant at Messina not having hoisted his flag when the French squadron were celebrating the *fête* of the Emperor Napoleon.

In Asia affairs remain without much change. Omar Pasha was at Souchum-Kaleh, organizing his troops for an advance into Georgia. The Russians continued before Kars.

From the Baltic and White Sea we have no news of moment.

Gen. Sir William Jones Codrington is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British army in the Crimea in room of Gen. Simpson. His appointment is regarded favorably by the army and people.

Saturday, Saturday, Nov. 3, P. M.—The Stock and Money Markets have been very inactive to-day. Consols have been steady, opening at 88@88¼, and closing at 88⅝@88, for both money and account. The three and a quarter Per Cents closed at 87¾ @87⅞.

Liverpool Cotton Market advanced ⅛d. Flour unchanged. Wheat 2d. lower. Corn advanced 3d. Sugar steadied, at 5s.@5s. advance. Consols 88@88⅛.

LETTER FROM KOSSUTH.

The Present Momentous Aspect of Affairs.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: A cloud of strange mystery continues to hang over the real meaning of the reinforcements sent to strengthen the English West India Fleet. The more the London papers speak on the subject, the thicker the darkness; because, whatsoever be the real cause of the imbroglio, of so much you can rest assured, that not such is the matter, as the London papers pretend it to be. Nay, I give it to you for certain, according to the opinion of the *best informed* circles, that what the London papers connected with the Government have, until now, advanced on the subject, has been rather calculated to bring the public on the wrong scent; than to elucidate any difficulties that may have arisen between the two Governments. If that be true, (and I have every reason to think it true,) it would result therefrom, that the English Government prefers to see the situation envenomed, than to minister to the friendly intentioned classes on both sides of the Atlantic, for their facilitating, by a fair unpassionate discussion, an amicable arrangement. In fact, the tone of the *Times* (writing evidently under "inspirations" on the subject) has been so brisk and so denunciatory from the very beginning; it is so painfully laboring under the task to cast upon the United States the blame of aggressive provocation; and to secure to England the advantage of the attacked party; that notwithstanding its half-sweet, half-sour appeals to "the intelligent, respectable, and moderate portion of the American community," the articles of the *Times* appear rather apt to irritate than to calm.

The *Morning Advertiser* brought the assertion that an interview has taken place between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon, Monday, (29th October last,) containing all the germs of a pacific arrangement.

The *Morning Advertiser* is, however, not well informed in this. *No interview has taken place up to this moment* between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon, on the subject. True it is, Mr. Buchanan had applied for an interview last week, and Lord Clarendon had fixed on Monday last for it. However they have not met. The interview had been delayed for this evening or to-morrow. It would be odd if delays were to be managed thus, so as to let the steamer start without affording the American Minister time to send out a positive issue to Washington. The thing would look suspicious. The expectation in well-informed quarters is, that the interview will be rather a stormy one.

As to the London *Times*, you know that at the very onset it advanced the allegation that a filibustering descent on Ireland was meditated in the United States. The statement was evidently too silly to admit of maintenance. It has been dropped accordingly; and the *Times*, in its leader of to-day, turning the leaf entirely, places the plea on the subject of "the recruiting business." It complains of the unmeasured abuse and vituperations that had been heaped on Mr. Crampton, "the most popular Minister that has ever been accredited from England to the Cabinet of Washington." It mentions that the United States Government instructed Mr. Buchanan to make the strongest representations as to the conduct of Great Britain, and to demand a discontinuance of all endeavors at recruiting in the United States. The *Times* proceeds to state that the British Government offered explanations, which proved perfectly satisfactory to the American Minister; and were the more conciliatory as what was demanded had been already done, viz.: the recruiting countermanded; which is besides excused on the plea, that it is Mr. Buchanan, who (mistaken himself) induced the English Government to think that the sympathies of America are all with England and not with Russia, that consequently, the British Ministry, thus misled, could not believe the Washington Cabinet will grudge the endeavor of getting some recruits there—an endeavor accompanied with the most stringent orders, not to violate the "municipal" (!) laws of the United States. But that the American Cabinet, not satisfied with the explanations, "*returned to the attack* with a dispatch, by no means a fitting acknowledgment of the readiness shown by the English Ministry to recall a mistake into which they had been so innocently led." Upon this, (concludes the *Times*,) the British Government has returned a temperate, but firm and dignified reply, and *has seconded its diplomacy by strengthening its West India fleet with ships that had returned from the Baltic.* "And in this position affairs now stand."

Such is the story of the *Times*. Now supposing even the story to be true, I doubt whether the *strengthening of the West India fleet* be a good choice for *seconding diplomacy* in your quarters. As it so happens accidentally, that the United States are not Greece, I allow myself to doubt whether it was wise to try with Uncle Sam a Don Pacifico game. That is, however, not my business to decide. But Sir! the fact is, that either I am very strangely mistaken or else the story of the *Times*, is but a Novel, though with some mixture of history; still nothing but a Secret Diplomacy, arranged *à la* Talleyrand, to cover what is meant rather than to disclose it.

That attack, to which (to hear the *Times*) the American Government has returned, on the recruiting business, must mean the demand for the recall of Mr. Crampton, all popular as he is, or else it means nothing. Now, Sir, on information which I have good reason to think correct, I say, that *no dispatch containing the demand of Mr. Crampton's recall has been sent to London from Washington, and no such diplomatic communication has been made to the English Ministry.* Some say Mr. Marcy has addressed, *verbaliter*, offensive words to Mr. Crampton; may be that you must know better than I, but the *Times* speaks of "a *dispatch*," and speaks evidently in a tone pretending to positive knowledge, (not to say "official authority.") I, on the contrary, say no such "dispatch" has been received at the Foreign Office. The instructions of Mr. Caleb Cushing to the District Attorneys of Philadelphia, though perhaps reported by Mr. Crampton, cannot be meant, from the simple reason that they are posterior, (at least, their knowledge here is posterior) to the *seconding of English diplomacy by English men-of-war.* Besides, I have reliable information that, in the diplomatic intercourse that happened of late to occur between the American Minister, and the office at Downing-street, either on this or any other subject, not one single word has fallen on either side that, in the remotest way, could have led to the anticipation of such a "seconding of diplomacy." All and everything had passed in the most amiable manner on each side. In fact, I scarcely believe I err, when I say that the recruiting question does not so much as constitute a pending issue between the two Governments; at least it did not at the time of the order for strengthening the Westindia fleet. Nay, to the best of my knowledge, there is actually no other diplomatic question now at issue between the two Governments than the interpretation of the Bulwer and Clayton Treaty.

And now I will give you the three different versions in circulation, about the real motive of the seconding of English diplomacy with some men-of-war on your side of the Atlantic.

The first version refers to the recruiting business. Spoken.

The second to the Bulwer and Clayton treaty on inter-oceanic communication. You remember that, in proceeding to the ratification of that convention, Sir H. L. Bulwer appended the reservation that "Her Britannic Majesty does not understand the engagements of that convention" (formally renouncing any further occupation of territory or colonization in Central America) "to apply to Her Majesty's settlement at Honduras or to its dependencies." This happened June 29, 1850. You remember, likewise, how a difference about the interpretation of the convention had occurred; how Mr. Clayton had filed a *mea-culpa* in the Department of State, July 4, 1854, and what discussions thereupon had taken place in the Senate. And you remember the pretensions put forward on the claims of the Mosquito King to the sovereignty of a corner there on the St. Juan River about Greytown; and then the "mighty fact of arms" against that town; and then the Kinney expedition, and the rest, the whole of which case you may better understand than I can. On this point some say American might be considered the aggressor. By this or in my way, I think Mr. Marcy has of late requested Mr. Buchanan not to leave his post until he has brought to a definite issue *the difference about the Bulwer Convention.* Diplomatic communications have occurred thereupon in the most amiable manner; and the issue to which they, in the most amiable manner, have arrived is, that both England and the United States have declared their resolution to maintain, and to act on, their own interpretation.

The third version is: that for some time negotiations having been in course between England and France on the one hand, and Spain on the other, about the participation of the latter in the Oriental war; Spain had consented, on the condition, *that as to Piedmont, to return for her ultimate, the integrity of her dominions had been guaranteed, a like guarantee of ALL her dominions shall be pledged to Spain,* with the additional demand that *preventive measures should be taken to give effect to this guarantee, there where the danger is most evident,* (Cuba,) *or else, Spain, harrassed with insurrections at home, could not spare twenty thousand men to be sent to the Crimea.* Some say these conditions have been agreed upon; and England, furnishing less troops for the war, and not engaged with her Navy during the Winter in the Baltic, had been deputed to execute the preventive measures. Hence the strengthening of the West India fleet; probably not unconnected with propositions lately intimated to St. Domingo, with the view to stop short any speculation on Semana Bay on your part. Such is the third version. On the other hand, some assure me that Great Britain had positively declared that no such treaty of guarantee does "exist" with regard to Spain. How far the fact that the question of alliance *à la* Piedmont did not yet come before the Cortes—consequently the treaty does actually *not exist*—may come in for a diplomatic reserve, I can't tell.

I have reported—draw your consequences.

One hint more: It would appear that active operations in the Crimea are delayed "to a more favorable season." Just as I told you, we had a fighting campaign—a Winter more severe than the Crimea ever has seen we had.) In the meanwhile, "peace" is the motto, and "negotiations" is the cry. Perhaps it does suit diplomacy to leave to the Czar the prestige, that "after all, he has kept the north of Sebastopol and the Crimea"—while Austrian and Prussian diplomatic swarms like horse-flies, busy to bring the "charges" to a stop. But if the Czar must have some prestige left, or else he could not negotiate, peradventure the English people must, likewise, be offered some "reasonable" excuse why the Government could not insist on a resumed war, and on a peace more safe and more satisfactory. And a quarrel with the United States, necessitated (mostly against their will) by a sense of England's honor and dignity, *might* afford such an excuse. Because, after all, no reasonable Manchester man could advise to have both Russia and the United States on hand at the same time. Thus, perhaps, a little dispute—to be arranged in due course—might well suit the ends of both parties; and perhaps both parties may work in this line. You understand what I mean.

This is mere speculation, I confess. But the meaning, not to say provoking, attitude of England towards the United States is in an obsolete point of view so mad, that one's mind is forcibly driven to account for it by speculations.

Expulsion of political refugees is thick as hail in Jersey. Victor Hugo and thirty-five more have been expelled in consequence of a declaration they had published upon the expulsion of the three. For this time I only mention the fact—I may return to the subject next. The right of asylum is on the anvil of secret diplomacy, with all its sordid means of secret plots. If you feel an interest in the matter, you may learn something about it from what I inclose. I have the honor to remain,

Yours faithfully, KOSSUTH.

The British Press on the Threatened Rupture with the United States.

War With the United States.

The following is from the Second Edition of the Liverpool *Journal* of Saturday, 3d inst.:

"We have received a telegraphic message from London, conveying the most serious intelligence, and we can vouch for its importance, for the information comes from a source which excludes the possibility of doubt. We are anxious to be considered emphatic, for the country is on the eve of a war with the United States, unless public opinion is brought to operate immediately on Her Majesty's Ministers.

An active interchange of diplomatic notes has taken place this week between the Earl of Clarendon and the American Minister.

The cause assigned by the British Government for the appearance of our ships-of-war at Bermuda, was the report of a Russian privateer being now fitting out in the Port of New-York; but the fact is denied; and it is well known that this is a mere pretext, for the real cause refers to the affairs of the Mosquito Territory.

The enlisting business never gave a moment's uneasiness; never occasioned an angry word from the Government at Washington; never caused a solitary complaint against Mr. Crampton.

The Mosquito question is the one which imperils the peace between Britain and the United States. It has been for some time a source of diplomatic disquiet between the two countries, and now tends to an open rupture. The American Government considers a war highly probable, and the probability proceeds from certain conceptions of views entertained by Lord Palmerston.

The Mosquito Territory extends from Cape Honduras to the River San Juan, and is proximate to Honduras and Nicaragua. It was a trouble to us in 1848, and is that part of Central America, where different national and local interests now concentrate. To quarrel about it, would be madness."

The Public Feeling of America concerning the Eastern War—Action of the British Government—Diplomatic Correspondence.

From the London Times, Nov. 1.

When the War in the East first broke out, and England found herself in new and unwonted alliance with France, and an equally unwonted hostility with Russia, *there was no Power from which she received assurances of support more hearty, more satisfactory, and more spontaneous than from the United States of America.* Even the Minister of the Union in this country, unless we are misinformed, testified to the cordial sympathy of the cabinet of Washington and the nation over which it presides. He expressed an apprehension as to the durability of our alliance with France, and our ability, alone and unaided, to resist the overwhelming might of Russia. But he desired us to be under no apprehension on that account, for *the United were willing to make our quarrel their own, and aid us with thousands of stout hearts and brawny arms* as ready to plunge down the despotism of the East as to subdue the wilderness and level the giant forests of the West. If the English Government believed these assurances, as we do not doubt the American minister believed them, we cannot reasonably accuse them of rashness or credulity, or say that they adopted, on doubtful authority, a strange or improbable story. Was it unlikely, a priori, that a nation whose noble boast it is that her soil is the chosen abode of freedom, whose every citizen is a missionary against the cause of despotism, should wage to a generous enthusiasm at a war waged for no selfish motive, but to curb barbarous insolence and save Europe and Asia from being trampled under the heel of an overbearing autocrat? Was it likely that a population recruited annually from the bitterest enemies of Russia, which has so often evinced a martial spirit, which swarmed to the shores of conflict of the Mexican war, and has shed its blood so freely in nameless Indian quarrels, should stand aloof from a contest in which world-wide fame was to be won by the brave, and a fair occasion was offered of making American valor illustrious in the van of a conflict on the decision of which depended the future destinies of the human race? We do not think so: and, therefore, unfortunate as the result has been, we cannot blame our *Maidens that, in their urgent need of men, they sought to enroll themselves of the recesses of the West,* and to turn into a legitimate channel the irregular energies of those ardent spirits which have appeared so long to burn for an opportunity worthy of their courage. At the same time, the British Government, while establishing depôts

The Eastern Question—Mr. Cushing's Letters—Course of the British Government.

From the London Times, Oct. 30.

The recent arrivals from the United States by no means tend to relieve the anxiety felt in this country in the relations between the two countries to which we gave utterance a few days ago. The intelligence upon which we give that anxiety is not to be found in the state of feeling of the American Government towards us at the critical moment, nor in the existence of Mr. Caleb Cushing, Attorney-General of the United States, to the District Attorney of Philadelphia. From these papers we learn not only those which are strange to English eyes, they appear merely to be instructions as to the conduct of the trials of persons charged with misdemeanor in the Militia service of Great Britain, but they are framed in a tone and a spirit which show that they were intended for other eyes than those of the District Attorney of Philadelphia. Western from these letters that the American Government has addressed to that of Great Britain such demands of public redress and satisfaction in the premises as the national honor requires"—the persons hiring the recruiting for the service of Great Britain, and we further learn that the Government of Great Britain has declared, in answer, that it will issue stringent instructions not to violate the municipal law, and more than that New-York Courts and Inquiries we further learn that the British Government has expressed its regret if any violations of the municipal law of American States have taken place. These things furnish an admissible text to the learned Attorney-General, who proceeds to pour oil on the troubled waters by announcing that the instruction not to violate the municipal law of the United States is a flagrant violation of their sovereign rights, and devotes the remainder of the national wrong inflicted upon them. In pursuance of this charitable view, Mr. Cushing proceeds to direct that the British Consul shall not be allowed to interfere in the trial, that no witness from him shall be read, except in due course of evidence, and no statement from him be received, except in the character of a witness for the defence. We have nothing to say against such directions, or against anything to the regard and respect which is due to a judicial investigation in the country where we both reside. Such directions would be necessary, because no one of whatsoever position or station, would be allowed to interfere with the due and orderly administration of justice. But the reason given for this direction is needlessly, and, we much fear, purposely offensive. The Consul is to be excluded from taking part in the trial because he is subject to the suspicion of a breach of law, which has not indeed been proved, but which this high law officer assumes against him as already established. Every British Consul is, according to him, a criminal in esse or in posse, and is to be treated accordingly.

Such is the official reserve, such the gravity and decorum maintained by one in whose hands is placed the grave and honorable responsibility of directing the administration of the law in the great Republic. It is melancholy to think what grave interests may be compromised, at what a crisis of affairs, by the levity displayed by this studied insolence of demeanor and intemperance of language. On our side we fear nothing, for we are quite sure that our relations with *United States will be decided upon calm and just views of dignity and interest, far different from those angry and boisterous impressions which Mr. Cushing has made it his business to excite.* But we remember, and will point out some degree of solicitude, that the Government of the United States is in the hands ultimately of an enormous constituency, many of whom have settled with them across the Atlantic a burning hatred to Great Britain, and most of whom are commercially and reasonably jealous of any efforts directed to their independence. It is very natural that such men, having but little time to devote to politics themselves for themselves, should be full of indignation and jealousy when they are told, from the lips of the highest legal authority in the Government, that a friendly power has violated their laws and committed a systematic series of outrages against their independence. We may believe, and perhaps they themselves believe, that these charges are made without any serious intention of precipitating hostile relations with Great Britain, but chiefly with the view of influencing the Presidential election of 1856; but nevertheless, the accusation does its work, and the Philo-Russian portion of the press is ready with a fresh cause for the fulminations against the never weary or disappointed enemy of Russia. Under these circumstances, we are sorry to see a chronic state of distrust in existence which only requires a pretext for the public mind for the efforts of those politicians to consolidate who are never weary of endeavoring to divide two nations whose destiny, now, happily, institutions, and interest all point to the closest unity and concord. We [illegible] to doubt that the people can pass a formal vote [illegible] repudiate this system of offensive agitation, and we only trust that under such guidance [illegible] of the nation will appreciate and repudiate the inflammatory language of the Attorney-General.

But, while we have thus spoken it is our duty to meet our disappointment of the [illegible] language employed by Mr. Cushing we confess with great regret that to our minds it seems the conduct of the Government in this country, by any intimation of the British Government in this country, by any intimation of the British Government, by any [illegible] which might demand the mutual understanding between the two countries; but like men intent on a great object,

Relations of England and the United States.

From the London Examiner.

We are in danger of doing too much honor to the lowborn portion of the great American community. Such is the feeling which naturally arises in the mind of every Englishman who has traveled in the United States—Cass, Bourbon, Everett, and Webster to the contrary notwithstanding. Whatever may be the public mean of

FRANCE.

The Emperor—Opening of the Exposition—Weather at the Opening Ceremonies—Interesting Events.

[Paris correspondence of the London Morning Herald.]

The Emperor's journey to Marseilles is in all its details a perfect success, and the enthusiasm with which he was received in every town he passed through was beyond description. The Empress, who was not expected to accompany her husband, joined him at Lyons, and the Imperial party arrived at Marseilles on Thursday evening, where they were received by the Prefect and the municipal authorities. The Emperor and Empress drove through the streets, which were lined with troops, to the Prefecture, where they remained for the night. The next day the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the Prefect and municipal authorities, visited the Cathedral, the Museum, and the Library, and in the afternoon they left by railway for Toulon, where they were received with the same enthusiasm as at Marseilles. The Emperor and Empress visited the arsenal, the dockyards, and the fortifications, and in the evening they returned to Marseilles, where they remained for the night. On Saturday morning the Emperor and Empress left Marseilles for Avignon, where they remained for the night. On Sunday morning they left Avignon for Nismes, where they remained for the night. On Monday morning they left Nismes for Montpellier, where they remained for the night. On Tuesday morning they left Montpellier for Cette, where they remained for the night. On Wednesday morning they left Cette for Perpignan, where they remained for the night. On Thursday morning they left Perpignan for Narbonne, where they remained for the night. On Friday morning they left Narbonne for Carcassonne, where they remained for the night. On Saturday morning they left Carcassonne for Toulouse, where they remained for the night. On Sunday morning they left Toulouse for Bordeaux, where they remained for the night. On Monday morning they left Bordeaux for Tours, where they remained for the night. On Tuesday morning they left Tours for Orleans, where they remained for the night. On Wednesday morning they left Orleans for Fontainebleau, where they remained for the night. On Thursday morning they left Fontainebleau for Paris, where they arrived at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Emperor and Empress were received at the Lyons Railway Station by the Prefect of the Seine, the Municipal Council, the Municipal Guard, and the Municipal Band. The Emperor and Empress drove through the streets, which were lined with troops, to the Tuileries, where they remained for the night. On Friday morning they left Paris for Boulogne, where they remained for the night. On Saturday morning they left Boulogne for Calais, where they remained for the night. On Sunday morning they left Calais for Dover, where they remained for the night. On Monday morning they left Dover for London, where they remained for the night. On Tuesday morning they left London for Windsor, where they remained for the night. On Wednesday morning they left Windsor for London, where they remained for the night. On Thursday morning they left London for Paris, where they remained for the night. On Friday morning they left Paris for Fontainebleau, where they remained for the night. On Saturday morning they left Fontainebleau for Paris, where they remained for the night. On Sunday morning they left Paris for Boulogne, where they remained for the night. On Monday morning they left Boulogne for Calais, where they remained for the night. On Tuesday morning they left Calais for Dover, where they remained for the night. On Wednesday morning they left Dover for London, where they remained for the night. On Thursday morning they left London for Windsor, where they remained for the night. On Friday morning they left Windsor for London, where they remained for the night. On Saturday morning they left London for Paris, where they arrived at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Emperor and Empress were received at the Lyons Railway Station by the Prefect of the Seine, the Municipal Council, the Municipal Guard, and the Municipal Band. The Emperor and Empress drove through the streets, which were lined with troops, to the Tuileries

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1855.

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The News by the Pacific.

The United States mail steamship *Pacific* arrived in port at an early hour yesterday morning, bringing a week's later news from Europe. The action of the British Government in sending a fleet to American waters, and thereby imperilling the friendly relations that exist between the two greatest commercial nations of the world, had created the most intense excitement throughout England, and the step was almost universally condemned as a rash and provocative act. It was alleged that the Mosquito question was the cause of the threatened rupture. The supposed misunderstanding between the two Governments had been exaggerated to such an extent that at the time the *Pacific* left Liverpool a statement was published in the *Post* of that city, and generally believed, that our Minister at London had demanded his passport. Happily, we are able to contradict such an absurd report on the direct authority of Mr. BUCHANAN himself. We have devoted a large space of this morning's issue to the most noticeable articles of the British press on the subject, and have commented upon their views in another place.

The war news brought by the *Pacific* is unimportant. Nothing positive is given about the military operations in the Crimea, but the impression prevails that the campaign is closed for the season. It is imagined that the design of the Allied Commanders is rather to expose the Russian Army to the severities of Winter and cut off their retreat, than offer them battle. In consequence of a belief that the Russians meditated an attack upon the Camp before Sebastopol, the soldiers had been kept for many nights under arms, and the troops intended for Eupatoria were ordered to remain. A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna states, on authority, that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has received full powers from the Emperor either to defend or abandon the Crimea, as he thinks proper. There is no idea of submission, however; for, simultaneously, we hear that the Czar has issued a ukase ordering a fresh levy of 400,000 men throughout his Dominions. Lieutenant-General Sir WM. CODRINGTON has been appointed to the command of the British Army in the Crimea in the place of General SIMPSON.

Full details are published of the capture of Kinburn. The fire upon the devoted fortress is described as exceeding in intensity even that to which the Malakoff succumbed. Against a vastly superior force, the garrison of Kinburn contended bravely, but in vain, and, finally, conditions of surrender being offered by Admiral LYONS, and accepted by the Governor, the garrison, to the number of fourteen hundred men, marched out with the honors of war and gave themselves up as prisoners. The description of the scene, as drawn by the correspondent of the London *Times*, is one of the most graphic pictures that has appeared since the commencement of the war. After the capture of Kinburn the Russians blew up the forts on Otschakow Point, anticipating an attack from the allied mortar vessels. Although nothing was decisively known on the subject, it was believed that the fleets had subsequently entered the Gulf of Perekop.

There is no later news from Kars. A rumor was current at Erzeroum that the Russian General had demanded reinforcements to make another attack on the place. The Russians are said to have lost over nine thousand men in their late disastrous repulse before this fortress.

Among the items of general intelligence is the statement that Lord STANLEY, son of the Earl of DERBY, is to receive the appointment of Colonial Secretary, vacant by the death of Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH. Thirty-four political refugees have been ordered to leave the Island of Jersey by the British Government. Among the expelled are VICTOR HUGO and his sons. General CANROBERT and Admiral DUNDAS were on their way to Stockholm to obtain permission, it was supposed, for the Allied fleets to Winter in Swedish ports. A report was again current in Paris that Russia had granted letters of marque to American Privateers.

The Two Panics.

England and the United States have just passed through what Mr. E. MERRIAM would call a panic-y term. Nothing more remarkable has occurred, in public affairs, than the two panics which the two countries were laboring under simultaneously, of a wholly different character, and, as now appears on both sides, with scarcely the shadow of a reason. While we were terrifying ourselves, over here, with the anticipations of fearful commercial disasters, from the suspension of specie payments by the banks of France and England, over there they were under the wildest excitement, occasioned by an anticipated outbreak of war with this country, into which England was to be forced by the insolence of our government, and the marauding disposition of our people, by our aid to Russia, and our invasion of Ireland.

The news of our commercial panic will reach London simultaneously with our reception of their war panic, and will cause as much surprise and amusement there, as the war panic has caused here. The newspapers are chiefly to blame in both cases, and the effect they produced only proves how entirely the public mind is controlled by the Press, and how little reliance individuals place in their own judgment.

We expect every steamer to bring some startling intelligence, indeed the fortnight's news which reached us yesterday seems to have reached the outstanding point a fortnight ago, though we may have added to it by a novel discussion of the financial aspects of European affairs, according to the best information we had as that time received.

The New British Commander in the Crimea.

It is a rather remarkable circumstance that the new Commander-in-Chief of the English forces in the Crimea, Lieutenant-General Sir WILLIAM CODRINGTON, had never seen any military service, except of a holiday kind, until he went out to the Crimea, as an amateur; his first encounter with an enemy being the battle of the Alma, in which he distinguished himself. Since then he has been in constant service and has distinguished himself on every occasion when an opportunity offered. He is fifty years old, and the circumstance of a man at his time of life taking the field for the first time, and gaining the highest command within eighteen months of his first fight, we believe to be unexampled in the history of wars. The fact that he should be raised to the supreme command over the heads of all the experienced Generals of the British army, does not "speak volumes" in favor of their efficiency. The new Commander-in-Chief is a son of Admiral CODRINGTON, the hero of Navarino, who, in conjunction with Russia and France, as allies of England, destroyed the Turkish fleet. Now the son, in conjunction with France and Turkey, as allies of England, is in command of an army operating against Russia. The next combination of these powers may be against England herself. France, Turkey and Russia against England, or Turkey, Russia and England against France. Nothing seemed so improbable five years ago as the present alliance, and there may be much stronger ones five years hence. General CODRINGTON had been 33 years in the Coldstream Guards without having had a day's experience of war service; he passed through all the regular grades until he was brevetted a Major-General last year, and being without a command, when the English army went to the East he followed it as an amateur, and Lord DE ROS being compelled to retire on account of ill health, a vacancy was left just as the Allies were on the point of embarking from Varna, to which General CODRINGTON was appointed by Lord RAGLAN. The new Commander-in-Chief appears, from all accounts, to be very popular with the army, and, as good luck has thus far attended him, his appointment is an augury of good fortune for the army which has heretofore suffered immensely for the want of an efficient commander. As we are most heartily desirous of seeing this war brought to a close, we must confess to a feeling of great satisfaction that the English Government have at last found a capable leader of their forces in the Crimea. Having never doubted for a moment that Russia would at last be compelled to make peace on terms dictated by the Allies, it has never afforded us any gratification, but quite a contrary feeling, to chronicle the disasters which gross mismanagement, of one kind or another, brought upon the English arms.

The Business Effect.

Our business people in Wall-street, yesterday, while astonished at the importance attributed, in some of their English letters, to the discussion in London of American affairs, were quite unmoved by the remote contingency of war with Great Britain. Pretty thoroughly advised of the true state of negotiations at Washington on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and other questions between the two Governments, and well satisfied, by the dispatch from Mr. BUCHANAN to the agent of the New-York associated press, that he was undisturbed by the rumors current in London and Liverpool of serious misunderstanding, it is every way reasonable that they should regard the wordy discussion on the other side lightly. They are still curious to know, however, why the London *Times* should have made the sudden, and, to all appearances, uncalled for onslaught upon the Government and people of the United States. The cordial good understanding between the English Foreign Secretary, Lord CLARENDON, and the American Minister, would seem to forbid the surmise that the Queen's Cabinet have had anything to do with this somewhat belligerent demonstration. At the same time, the organ of Lord PALMERSTON (the London *Morning Post*) has given it such a quasi endorsement as to create a certain degree of interest and concern among the merchants in the American trade in England, and American Fund-holders. The effect has not been to disturb business materially, yet the opening of a question of international difficulty is not without some injurious influences.

On this side it would be very difficult to create a War panic, so far as Great Britain is concerned. We showed, the other day, in another part of our paper, that the trade and specie exchanges between the two countries, for the late financial year, amounted, in the aggregate, to about two hundred and fifty-nine millions of dollars—England reaping the advantage of something like forty-nine millions of dollars in the Gold exchanges made through London for Continental account. The influence of this immense commercial intercourse between the two States upon the cause of Peace cannot be otherwise than powerful. And if ever it should be overborne by political considerations, or ill-advised or intemperate diplomacy, the loss to both parties would be incalculable, while the balance of trade disaster would be most decidedly against Great Britain. We have only to instance her uniform dependence on this country for the single staple of cotton wool, and the present dependence on all Europe, on the United States, for grain supplies, in proof of this conclusion.

There is no disposition, however, as far as we are advised in regard to the mercantile and banking sentiment here, to threaten Great Britain with the loss of her trade advantages, by way of magnifying the motives of her Cabinet to peace. Every one on this side feels the importance of its preservation, while few are disposed to underrate the consuming vitality to our own, mediated or to the belligerent party, of a maritime war, such as would necessarily be waged in the event of a trial of arms between Great Britain and the United States. The whole subject is too serious to be lightly discussed, or otherwise than momentarily thought of.

There is a far more cheerful phase to the news by the *Pacific*, to which our sagacious down-town people have not been indifferent. Cotton is up; Breadstuffs steady and Money easier in London. These items have been promptly seized upon, whereby to turn an honest penny on the Stock Exchange, and to stimulate the export movement of Domestic Produce. They have removed the apprehension of further loss of Gold to the banking reserve of New-York, which the condition of things in Paris and London, a few weeks ago, had excited. They have made the prospect of low exchanges on Europe almost certain. In short, they reassure mercantile and financial confidence so very decidedly, as to banish all thought of national hostility—all concern about the ability and good sense of Mr. Secretary MARCY, and the wisdom of the British Cabinet to preserve peace in any probable event of serious misunderstanding.

Our Neutrality Laws.

The root of all our difficulties with Great Britain, is the course of our Government concerning the violation, by the British Minister, of our Laws of Neutrality. The whole British Press, as may be seen by a perusal of the extracts from it given in our columns this morning, denounces our Government in the most vehement style, for its weakness, and its inability to prevent hostile movements within our own borders, against countries with which we are at peace. And yet, the attentive reader of those extracts will readily perceive that the real ground of complaint against us is, that we have been *too* vigorous and *too* rigid, in the enforcement of the laws we have made for the accomplishment of that object. The demand of our Government for the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON, and the energetic language in which we have remonstrated against the attempted violation of our Neutrality Laws by authority of the British Government, are held up by the British Press as evidences of our hostility—as acts of aggression on our part against Great Britain—as proofs of our disposition to plunge the two countries into war! And touching appeals are made to the prudent and conservative portion of the American people, not to permit the American Government thus to trifle with the welfare of two great Nations, and force upon England a war which must prove in the highest degree disastrous to both!

This is certainly a most extraordinary piece of presumption. At the very moment when English journals confess that their Government did undertake the violation of our laws,—when they are pleading their necessities, their confidence in the brotherhood of race, and their credulity in listening to rumors of our friendly feeling, as excuses for having endeavored to do what they acknowledge to have been in direct contravention of our laws,—they assail us with the utmost vituperation for not permitting that violation to pass unheeded,—and charge upon us, as a hostile act, the displeasure we have evinced at their proceedings. The London papers, one and all, concede that the attempt of the English Government to enlist troops here for the Crimea, was a violation of our laws. The London *Times* itself condemns that act, and censures the Government in the strongest language for it. It claims, indeed, that the assurances of friendship made by the American Minister, and the promises of support given by the American press, misled the Government into this false step;—but whatever these assurances may have been, the British Government had no right to presume upon them so far as to attempt the violation of our law. It could not plead ignorance of that law,—for it had too often reproached us with our inability to enforce it. It could not presume it to be a dead letter,—for it knew that our Government had within the last year broken up one or two expeditions directed against Cuba. Its instructions to its agents show that it knew the law,—and the instructions of Mr. CRAMPTON show that it relied on *evading* its provisions.

The *Morning Post* takes ground a little different, and, while acknowledging the violation of our law that has been committed, claims that the British Government has made all possible atonement:—that it instructed its agents at the outset *not* to violate the law,—that if they did so it was in express violation of their orders,—that the Government stopped their operations the instant it discovered they were not agreeable to the United States, and that all possible reparation has thus been made. This is all very well so far as it goes. It acknowledges the offence and the duty of reparation. But it ignores the principle that it is for the party against whom the offence is committed, to say what reparation shall be made. It is for the party to be satisfied, to say what will be satisfactory. The English press thinks it enough to express regret for what has been done. Our Government thinks it no more than just to demand that those *through* whom the wrong was done should be recalled. The British Minister, as his own words and letters show, was active, from the beginning, in this acknowledged violation of our laws. If he were amenable to our laws, he would, unquestionably, be punished for his conduct—just as the British Consul at Cologne has been punished for a similar violation of local law. As he is not, our Government asks that he may be recalled. There is nothing strange or unusual in this demand. One would suppose the English Government would prefer to have, as a representative of its interests, some one who had not thus made himself an object of suspicion to the Cabinet with which he has to deal. At all events, our Government has a right to demand his recall,—and, in case that demand be not conceded, it has a right to dismiss him. And in neither case can its action justly be considered as unfriendly to the British Government. We should have far more reason to expect the recall of England's minister Mr. CRAMPTON by reason of his sympathy with offenses against our laws, in a hostile act, than she would have for thus construing the demand itself.

We do not doubt that the English Government will promptly comply with the intimation, that has already been made by our Government, that Mr. CRAMPTON is no longer in a position to be a suitable representative of Great Britain at Washington;—and that with his recall, will vanish all grounds of difference growing out of the attempt of Great Britain to lead us into a breach of the duties of neutrality towards a power with which we are at peace.

Mr. Cushing's Letters.

It will be noticed that the London *Times* is especially indignant at the language used by the Attorney General, in certain letters written during the Philadelphia trials for a violation of our neutrality laws. Indeed, those letters constitute the basis of nearly all the fulminations of the English press upon this subject. Although they have already been published in our columns, our readers may be glad to peruse them again, in connection with the comments of the English press. They were written to the United States District Attorney at Philadelphia, and were as follows:

MR. CUSHING TO A. O. VAN DYKE, ESQ.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Sept. 12.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 10th inst., on the subject of the indictments pending against persons charged with recruiting for the militia service of Great Britain, I have the honor to make the following observations:

Mr. MCKEON has been advised of the desirableness of conferring with you personally, either by himself or his assistant, in regard to new evidence to which he may have access, and which may be useful to you.

I suggest the expediency of trying only a part of the cases now, especially if you fail to convict in some leading case.

But the most important consideration is this:

This Government has, of course, addressed to that of Great Britain such demands of public redress and satisfaction in the premises as the national honor requires. But the Government of Great Britain, with extraordinary inattention to the grave aspects of its acts, namely: the flagrant violation of our sovereign rights involved in them, has supposed it a sufficient justification of what it has done, to reply that it gave instructions to its agents so to proceed as not to infringe our municipal laws; and it quotes the remarks of Judge KANE in support of the idea that it has succeeded in this purpose. It may be so. Judge KANE is an upright and intelligent Judge, and will pronounce the law as it is, without fear or favor. But if the British Government has, by ingenious contrivances, succeeded in sheltering its agents from conviction as malefactors, it has, in so doing, doubled the magnitude of the national wrong inflicted on the United States.

This Government has done its duty of internal administration in prosecuting the individuals engaged in these acts. If they are acquitted, by a deliberate undertaking of the British Government, not only as a nation to violate our sovereign rights as a nation, but also to evade our municipal laws—and that undertaking shall be consummated by its agents in the United States—when all this shall have been judicially ascertained, the President will then have before him the elements of decision as to what international action it becomes the United States to adopt in so grave a matter.

I am, very respectfully, C. CUSHING.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Sept. 7.

SIR: I desire to make another suggestion in regard to the trial of parties charged with recruiting soldiers in the United States for the service of the British Government.

It is known that instructions on this subject were given by that Government to its officers in the United States. We are told by Lord CLARENDON that those officers had "stringent instructions" so to proceed as not to violate the municipal law—that is, to violate its spirit, but not its letter. If so, the instructions themselves violate the sovereign rights of the United States.

But, in the meantime, every Consul of Great Britain in the United States is, by the avowal of his Government, subject to the just suspicion of breach of law; while apparently he must have disobeyed his own Government, or, in obeying it, have abused his Consular functions by the violation of his international duty to the United States.

In these circumstances it is deemed highly necessary that the British Consul at Philadelphia or any other officer of the British Government, shall not be suffered to interfere in the trials, as he attempted to do on a previous occasion. That no letter of his be read except in the due form of evidence, and that if he have anything to say, he shall be put on the stand by the defence, in order that he may be fully cross-examined by the prosecution.

It is clear that he has no right, by any rule of public law, or of international comity, to be heard in the case by the Court, otherwise than as a witness, whether enforced or volunteer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
C. CUSHING.

There are certainly expressions in these letters that would have justly been deemed discourteous, if addressed to any one connected with the British Government. But they were written to a law officer of our own Government, and were intended simply as guides to him in the discharge of his official duty, and as furnishing reasons for the course he was instructed to adopt.

A Fresh Absurdity.

The London *Daily News*, in a couple of elaborate articles, which we copy elsewhere, proposes that the Northern States call another Hartford Convention, and proclaim their determination *to dissolve the Union*, rather than permit the South to plunge them into another war with England! It appeals to their hatred of slaveholding domination,—argues that this war is sought simply to build up slavery,—and urges a union of *New* England with *Old* England,—as far better than a union of the free North and the slave South, under a Federal Constitution, of which the benefits are enjoyed by the South, and the burdens borne by the North.

The *News* must be a sagacious journal. Its knowledge of American character and American sentiment must be profound and accurate. If its course on English politics is guided by as keen and sagacious a judgment of public sentiment at home, as it evinces of public opinion in this country, we are surprised that it has not long since eclipsed the *Times* in popularity and influence.

Perhaps the *News* will be astonished to learn from us,—a Northern journal, and generally supposed to be sufficiently jealous of Southern encroachments on Northern rights,—that New-England and the whole North would brave war with England, and with the whole of Europe, rather than look to a dissolution of our Union as a means of averting it. We quarrel about our home affairs;—each section contends for ascendancy or equality in the Federal Councils;—we denounce Slavery, and resist its encroachments. But the less foreigners meddle with these domestic controversies, the better for them and for us. And when they propose to *join* one side against the other, and so help us settle these quarrels, they take the best possible course to drive us together, and to forget all our controversies in united resistance to a common foe.

The *News* is not happy in citing the Hartford Convention as a precedent proper to be followed. If it knew a little more of American sentiment than it does,—or a tenth part as much as it professes,—it would know that the very name of that Convention will sink any cause into the service of which it may be pressed.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

Charges of Fraud in the Second Election District.

Speeches of Messrs. Fernando Wood, Shepard and Noyes, on the Right of the Board to go Behind the Returns.

The Board of County Canvassers met again, in the room of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, to hear counsel on the question of the right of the Board to go behind the returns, in their investigations concerning the truth of the charges of corruption and fraud, in the conduct of the late election in this City. The popular interest in the discussion of the question filled every available space in the room with anxious listeners to the opinions of the learned gentlemen who appeared for those protesting against the legality of the returns, and to Mr. GUNNARD, who appeared in opposition in his own defence.

After some little consideration, the presiding officer decided that the question before the Board was concerning the power of the Board to go behind the Inspectors' reports. As it was believed that there were a number of legal gentlemen who desired to be heard in the matter, it was made a rule that the contesting candidates should be confined to one counsel, and that each should be allowed one hour in which to address the Board. The preliminaries completed—

Mr. ANDREAS L. JORDAN, on behalf of the protesting candidates, expressed the opinion that, if necessary, the charges could be investigated without going behind the records; but that if justice required, the Board had full power to do so. He did not understand that there was a single case in the books in which a contrary opinion was held, if he excepted one, known as the People *vs.* Cook, which he supposed would be cited and mainly relied upon by the defence. In that case, however, he claimed that the question now under consideration did not arise. There was also another case which would doubtless be cited—the memorable Fourteenth Ward case, in which an election district was thrown out because the Inspectors did not make return of the specimen ballots cast, as directed by the law. When that case came before the Court, and after all its points had been well considered by the Judges, it was decided that the law only *directed* that specimen ballots should be attached to the returns; that it did not say "they *shall* do it;" and, therefore, they were at liberty to affix, as directed, or arrange them in any other way by which the real condition of the vote could be shown. But neither one nor the other of the cases cited were identical with the one then under consideration.

The law required, and the people expected that a fair and manly course would be pursued by the Board of Canvassers; and, however much they might be threatened by the power of the Court of Appeals, he trusted they would not swerve from the right, for the Court of Appeals had no more power over the Board of Canvassers than over the State Legislature. Returning to the rights of the Board in the matter under consideration, he cited a case in 4th Selden, page 26, which, like those cited before, showed the right of Canvassers to go behind the Inspector's returns. He also cited others of a like character, seemingly for the purpose of anticipating the defence, and then added, that if the powers of the Board were no greater than defined by the defence, its members were mere automatons, with no other duty than to add up correctly whatever columns of figures the Inspectors saw fit to place before them, and declare the result. But such a definition of their powers could not be seriously accepted by any man. It was as necessary that the Board should ascertain whether or not the returns were correct, as to add them up and declare the result. The first was a duty proper to men having the confidence of the people, while the last could be well performed by any competent clerk. To say that if there were good reason to believe that the returns of a particular district were not correct, that one or more of the canvassers should know they were not correct, and that, with that knowledge, he was obliged to canvass them, and from them declare a man to be elected to an office, who, had the returns been truthful, would not have been elected, was ridiculous. He had rather be a toad, and live upon the noisome vapors of a dungeon, than a member of such a Board. In conclusion, he wished to state, briefly, that the difference between the candidates was, that those protesting claimed that the Board had a right to examine as to the correctness of the returns submitted, while the others held they had no other duty than the adding up of the figures and declaring who were elected by them.

Mr. LORENZO B. SHEPARD, in commencing his reply to Mr. JORDAN, remarked that if he had had an opportunity, he would have secured counsel; but he had had no time for that, or to consult with any one on the subject; and, consequently, in defending his own case, he must depend entirely upon his recollection of the law in the case. He regretted that his learned friend should have treated the case as if there were no law on the subject, when the books were full of authorities touching the very matters at issue. He also regretted that the proceedings of the protestants had not been more regular, more in accordance with the rules by which such cases are usually governed. If a charge of fraud were made in court, though of no greater import than five dollars, it would be incumbent upon the prosecution to specify in what the charge consisted. But in this case they came with a general charge of fraud, without a solitary specification. There was no charge that a fraud had been committed in a particular District in the City, while if such fraud had been committed, the time and place, and by whom, should have been given in the charge, so that those affected by it could have opportunity to prepare for investigation. But, as previously, in the case of the Mayor, no such course had been pursued. In that case the protestants prated as loudly of frauds as in this; and then, when it was proper, if they believed a fraud had been committed, that they should have brought it before the Court, they did not appear. There was a tribunal before which the present charges might legally be tried, if those making them desired to test their truthfulness. The Board of Canvassers was not such a tribunal. Their powers were ministerial, and ministerial only, as he would show. If the Board were a tribunal before which charges of fraud could come properly, they must have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to punish those who had done wrong—but they had not such power; and if they attempted to try the case they could not compel the attendance of any witness who chose not to appear, no matter how important his testimony might be. If there were no tribunal with requisite powers, then it might be considered necessary for the Board of Canvassers to act as such—but even in such an emergency that would be a revolutionary and not a constitutional act. The rules on which the Board was organized were plain and easily understood. They required that the canvassers should take the Inspectors returns, and from *them* make out their decision. In direct opposition to the rules, the protestants desired that the Board should not make up their decision until they should decide whether the Inspectors had behaved themselves. He now proceeded to read from the rules, to the effect that the Canvassers were required to make up their decisions from the *original* statements of the Inspectors; and that all that could be done after the statements had been sent in, was, if they were not correct in form, to send them back, when any alteration could be made, if it in no way affected the originally declared results.

Upon these general remarks he was willing to let the case pass to the consideration of the Board, but as his learned friend had not found any authorities in the books, he felt it to be his duty to cite the following: The People *vs.* Cook, 14 Barbour, 261; The People *vs.* the Briston and Rensselaer Turnpike Co., 23 Wendel, 293; The People *vs.* Van Sluyck, 4 Cowen, 328; *Ex-parte* Heath, 3 Hill, 47; *Ex-parte* Strong, 20 Pickering, 491; The People *vs.* Tisdale, 1 Douglas, 59; Brewer *vs.* O'Brien, 2 Carter, 423; The People *vs.* Van Cleve, 1 Manning, 362; Bacon *vs.* the York County Commissioners, 22 Maine, 49; Mayo *vs.* Freeland, 10 Missouri; 389. Election Statutes of 1843. sec. 8, 14, 15, 9, 10. In the Fourteenth Ward case it appeared that some of the voters were sworn on a French Grammar; and yet the Court held that the district ought not to have been thrown out of the canvass, for the reason that no misconduct of the Inspectors should disfranchise the honest voters of the Ward. The other authorities, he claimed, were in opposition to the assertion that a Board of Canvassers had power to go behind the Inspectors' returns.

Mr. WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES followed in reply to Mr. SHEPARD. The case, in his view, was one in relation to the purity of elections, and not in favor of any particular candidates. The protestants proposed to prove that there had been fraud in the conduct of the recent election, and if they had been, as it was proper they should be in the present stage of the proceedings, made general, it was the duty of the Board, while considering whether it would hear them or not, to give to their general charges all the weight they would have were they known positively to be true. In reviewing the authorities cited by Mr. SHEPARD, he remarked that in many instances the opinions had been given on laws differing from ours, and, therefore, they could have no bearing upon the present case. He claimed that the Board of Canvassers was constituted like a Legislature or like a Parliament. If they were intended to be but mere adding machines, why were their duties not given to the County Clerk, who could add up the figures quite as well as the Board. If the Board believed that such and such only were their duties, they must smile at the great effort to get them together, and the small work to be performed. If they had no other duty, why was it that a copy of the Inspectors' returns was required to be left with the County Clerk, and another with the Supervisor of each district? Why were these checks required, if the Canvassers were obliged to make up their decisions from the original statement of the Inspectors. Suppose a full list should contain 320 votes, and no

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WOOLEN LONG SHAWLS.—S. & H. E. TOWLE & CO., have received, and will open THIS DAY, 5000 Wool Long Shawls, worth $6, which we shall offer at $3 each. Also, 1,200 Square Shawls, worth $4, at $2 50, and would invite especial attention to our extensive stock of Broche Shawls, both long and square, which we are selling at greatly reduced prices.
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BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

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☞ The Beauties of Ballet.—WALTER SCOTT will deliver an entire new lecture on the Ballet, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 16. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

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COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The trial of Thomas Jones, charged with the murder of Officer Slote, was resumed this morning, before Recorder Tallmadge and Aldermen Ward and Hall.

The prisoner is a young man, of respectable appearance, and was dressed in a neat manner. He was attended by counsel, and seemed to feel his situation very keenly.

The following jurors were sworn:

Thomas Hall, Jr., Edward Hall, Jr., Thomas Hall, Jr., Edward Hall, Jr., Thomas Hall, Jr., Edward Hall, Jr.,